



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/704,384	10/31/2000	Victor B. Lortz	10559-299001	5608

20985 7590 04/24/2007  
FISH & RICHARDSON, PC  
P.O. BOX 1022  
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022

EXAMINER
----------

BATES, KEVIN T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2155

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/24/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/704,384

Applicant(s)

LORTZ ET AL.

Examiner

Kevin Bates

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 February 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15-17, 19-21, 23-28 and 31-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2, 5-6, 9-10, 13, 15-17, 19-21, 23-28 and 31-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This Office Action is in response to a communication made on February 13, 2007.

Claims 3-4, 7-8, 11-12, 14, 18, 22, and 29 have been cancelled.

Claim 30 has been withdrawn.

Claims 31-44 have been newly added.

Claims 1-2, 5-6, 9-10, 13, 15-17, 19-21, 23-28 and 31-44 are currently pending in this application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1-2, 5-6, 9-10, 13, 15-17, 19-21, 23-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parnafes (6839766) in view of Kuznetsov (6772413).**

**Regarding claims 1, 5, and 9, Parnafes discloses a method (Column 4, lines 26 – 27; lines 29 – 34), comprising:**

receiving a specification for translating a network policy from a first schema to a second, different schema (Column 8, lines 34 – 36; lines 44 – 49);

translating the network policy into the second different schema based on the specification (Column 9, lines 11 – 26); and

configuring a network system based on the translated policy (Column 4, lines 33 – 34).

Parnafes does not explicitly indicate that both the network policy and the specification are received at the client in a file.

Kuznetsov teaches a system of translating a file transmitted in a first network device following a first data format and a network protocol to a second network device following a second data format and a network protocol (Column 6, lines 54 – 66) that includes a specification to help translate the data (Column 10, lines 55 – 65) and that part of the system includes negotiating the parameters of the types of data formats that the network devices support before the translating occurs (Column 11, lines 43 – 46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Kuznetsov's teaching of a more generic transformation of network formats and protocols to improve Parnafes's system for dealing with COPS protocols configuring non-COPS network devices to enable Parnafes' more flexibility to handle the further development of newer data formats and protocols and allow those new formats to be integrated with the system as well.

Examiner takes Official Notice (see MPEP § 2144.03) that "an XML message and an XSL file can be sent together in one file". The Applicant is entitled to traverse any/all official notice taken in this action according to MPEP § 2144.03, namely, "if applicant traverses such an assertion, the examiner should cite a reference in support

of his or her position". However, MPEP § 2144.03 further states "See also *In re Boon*, 439 F.2d 724, 169 USPQ 231 (CCPA 1971) (a challenge to the taking of judicial notice must contain adequate information or argument to create on its face a reasonable doubt regarding the circumstances justifying the judicial notice)." Specifically, *In re Boon*, 169 USPQ 231, 234 states "as we held in *Ahlert*, an applicant must be given the opportunity to challenge either the correctness of the fact asserted or the notoriety or reputation of the reference cited in support of the assertion. We did not mean to imply by this statement that a bald challenge, with nothing more, would be all that was needed". Further note that 37 CFR § 1.671(c)(3) states "Judicial notice means official notice". Thus, a traversal by the Applicant that is merely "a bald challenge, with nothing more" will be given very little weight.

**Regarding claims 13, 17, and 21**, Parnafes discloses a method (Column 4, lines 26 – 27; lines 29 – 34), comprising:

sending a network policy to a client computer;

said network policy being for configuring a network system according to a first schema (Column 6, lines 52 – 59);

said specification being for translating the network policy from the first schema to a second different schema (Column 8, lines 34 – 36; lines 44 – 49);

receiving an indication that the client computer cannot translate the network policy (Column 8, lines 29 – 38);

translating the network policy into the second different schema based on the specification in response to said receiving (Column 9, lines 11 – 26); and

after said translating, sending the translated network policy to a client computer (Column 4, lines 33 – 34).

Parnafes does not explicitly indicate that both the network policy and the specification are sent to the client in a file.

Kuznetsov teaches a system of translating a file transmitted in a first network device following a first data format and a network protocol to a second network device following a second data format and a network protocol (Column 6, lines 54 – 66) that includes a specification to help translate the data (Column 10, lines 55 – 65) and that part of the system includes negotiating the parameters of the types of data formats that the network devices support before the translating occurs (Column 11, lines 43 – 46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Kuznetsov's teaching of a more generic transformation of network formats and protocols to improve Parnafes's system for dealing with COPS protocols configuring non-COPS network devices to enable Parnafes' more flexibility to handle the further development of newer data formats and protocols and allow those new formats to be integrated with the system as well.

**Regarding claim 25**, Parnafes discloses a method of configuring a network (Column 4, lines 26 – 27; lines 29 – 34) comprising:

transmitting a network policy according to a first schema and a specification for translating the network policy from the first schema to a second different schema from a server;

receiving the network policy and the specification on a first client computer  
(Column 8, lines 34 – 36; lines 44 – 49);

translating on the client computer the network policy from the first schema to the  
second different schema using the specification (Column 9, lines 11 – 26); and

configuring the network system on the first client computer using on the  
translated network policy (Column 4, lines 33 – 34).

Parnafes does not explicitly indicate that both the network policy and the  
specification are received at the client in a file.

Kuznetsov teaches a system of translating a file transmitted in a first network  
device following a first data format and a network protocol to a second network device  
following a second data format and a network protocol (Column 6, lines 54 – 66) that  
includes a specification to help translate the data (Column 10, lines 55 – 65) and that  
part of the system includes negotiating the parameters of the types of data formats that  
the network devices support before the translating occurs (Column 11, lines 43 – 46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the  
invention was made to use Kuznetsov's teaching of a more generic transformation of  
network formats and protocols to improve Parnafes's system for dealing with COPS  
protocols configuring non-COPS network devices to enable Parnafes' more flexibility to  
handle the further development of newer data formats and protocols and allow those  
new formats to be integrated with the system as well.

Examiner takes Official Notice (see MPEP § 2144.03) that "an XML message  
and an XSL file can be sent together in one file". The Applicant is entitled to traverse

Art Unit: 2155

any/all official notice taken in this action according to MPEP § 2144.03, namely, "if applicant traverses such an assertion, the examiner should cite a reference in support of his or her position". However, MPEP § 2144.03 further states "See also *In re Boon*, 439 F.2d 724, 169 USPQ 231 (CCPA 1971) (a challenge to the taking of judicial notice must contain adequate information or argument to create on its face a reasonable doubt regarding the circumstances justifying the judicial notice)." Specifically, *In re Boon*, 169 USPQ 231, 234 states "as we held in *Ahlert*, an applicant must be given the opportunity to challenge either the correctness of the fact asserted or the notoriety or repute of the reference cited in support of the assertion. We did not mean to imply by this statement that a bald challenge, with nothing more, would be all that was needed". Further note that 37 CFR § 1.671(c)(3) states "Judicial notice means official notice". Thus, a traversal by the Applicant that is merely "a bald challenge, with nothing more" will be given very little weight.

**Regarding claim 26**, Parnafes teaches the method of claim 25, further comprising: receiving the network policy on a second client computer and configuring the network system on the second client computer using on the network policy (Column 4, lines 33 – 34).

**Regarding claim 27**, Parnafes teaches the method of claim 25.

Parnafes does not explicitly indicate that prior to translating the network policy the steps of: sending the network policy to the client computer; sending the specification for translating the network policy to the client computer; and receiving an indication that the client computer cannot translate the network policy.



Kuznetsov teaches a system of translating a file transmitted in a first network device following a first data format and a network protocol to a second network device following a second data format and a network protocol (Column 6, lines 54 – 66) that includes a specification to help translate the data (Column 10, lines 55 – 65) and that part of the system includes negotiating the parameters of the types of data formats that the network devices support before the translating occurs (Column 11, lines 43 – 46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Kuznetsov's teaching of a more generic transformation of network formats and protocols to improve Parnafes's system for dealing with COPS protocols configuring non-COPS network devices to enable Parnafes' more flexibility to handle the further development of newer data formats and protocols and allow those new formats to be integrated with the system as well.

**Regarding claims 2, 6, 10, 15, 19, 23, and 28**, Parnafes teaches the method of claims 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, and 27.

Parnafes does not explicitly indicate that the network policy is represented in eXtensible Markup Language and the specification is represented in eXtensible Stylesheet Language.

Kuznetsov teaches a system of translating a file transmitted in a first network device following a first data format and a network protocol to a second network device following a second data format and a network protocol (Column 6, lines 54 – 66) that includes a specification to help translate the data (Column 10, lines 55 – 65). As part of

Kuznetsov's teaching he includes that the data file can be XML and that the specification can be XSL (Column 14, lines 28 – 33).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Kuznetsov's teaching of a more generic transformation of network formats and protocols to improve Parnafes's system for dealing with COPS protocols configuring non-COPS network devices to enable Parnafes' more flexibility to handle the further development of newer data formats and protocols and allow those new formats to be integrated with the system as well.

**Regarding claims 16, 20, and 24,** Parnafes in combination with Kuznetsov teaches the claims 3, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, and 27, and that the specification (Kuznetsov, Column 11, lines 43 – 46) and network policy (Parnafes, Column 4, lines 26 – 27; lines 29 – 34) are received from the policy server and that network policy can be in XML data format and the specification can be in the format of XSL (Column 14, lines 28 – 33).

The combination of Parnafes and Kuznetsov does not explicitly indicate that the network policy and the specification are stored in one file.

Examiner takes Official Notice (see MPEP § 2144.03) that "an XML message and an XSL file can be sent together in one file". The Applicant is entitled to traverse any/all official notice taken in this action according to MPEP § 2144.03, namely, "if applicant traverses such an assertion, the examiner should cite a reference in support of his or her position". However, MPEP § 2144.03 further states "See also *In re Boon*, 439 F.2d 724, 169 USPQ 231 (CCPA 1971) (a challenge to the taking of judicial notice must contain adequate information or argument to create on its face a reasonable doubt

regarding the circumstances justifying the judicial notice)." Specifically, In re Boon, 169 USPQ 231, 234 states "as we held in Ahlert, an applicant must be given the opportunity to challenge either the correctness of the fact asserted or the notoriety or repute of the reference cited in support of the assertion. We did not mean to imply by this statement that a bald challenge, with nothing more, would be all that was needed". Further note that 37 CFR § 1.671(c)(3) states "Judicial notice means official notice". Thus, a traversal by the Applicant that is merely "a bald challenge, with nothing more" will be given very little weight.

**Regarding claims 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, and 43**, Parnafes teaches a method of claims 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, and 25, wherein the network policy received in the client includes an indicia that represents a first version number of the network policy that is received in the file (Column 8, lines 34 – 36; lines 44 – 49), and wherein the specification for translating includes information for translating the network policy from said first version number to a second version number different than the first version number (Column 9, lines 11 – 26).

**Claims 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parnafes in view of Kuznetsov, and further in view of Davies (6931532).**

**Regarding claims 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44**, Parnafes teaches a method of claims 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, and 25.

Parnafes does not explicitly indicate wherein said specification for translating includes information indicative of a different kind of encryption that is used and the

Art Unit: 2155

second schema, and information about how to translate the network policy to use said different kind of encryption.

Davis teaches a system for translating policies using XML and style sheets (Column 6, lines 55 – 61) where a specification is given for translating the file (Column 12, lines 49 – 54) and encrypts a file based on the supported policy of the destination (Column 17, lines 1 – 35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Davies' teaching of further using the XSL style sheet specification to perform encryption on the network policy in Parnafes' system.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed February 13, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that the combination of Parnafes in view of Kuznetsov does not teach the specification and policy to be transmitted together to the client, because Parnafes teaches the use of a mapping database, not just a specification. The examiner disagrees, while Parnafes teaches a database that contains all the information need to map the policy from a first scheme, COPS, to a second, Kuznetsov teaches a mobile way of performing this same transformation, by using files to contain the mapping as see in Column 10, lines 55 – 65, this part shows that there are specifications, much like Parnafes for mapping the changes from a first scheme to a second, but in Kuznetsov, these files are not limited to a server's database, they are

mobile files which are transmitted to a client (Column 11, lines 43 – 46) so the idea of the mapping table is still in existence in Kuznetsov, they are just not limited to the table.

### ***Remarks***

The applicant is encourage to set up a telephone interview with the examiner in order to discuss the previously recommended amendments to the claims to put the case in position for allowance.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Bates whose telephone number is (571) 272-3980. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 am - 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

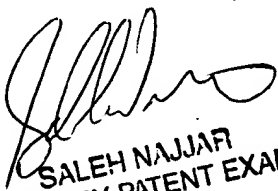
Art Unit: 2155

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

KB

KB

April 18, 2007

  
SALEH NAJJAR  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER